

26

THE
MINISTERIALIST.

BY JUNIUS.

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— CAN THESE THINGS BE,
AND OVERCOME US LIKE A SUMMER'S CLOUD,
WITHOUT SOME SPECIAL WONDER?

MACBETH.

—
THE SECOND EDITION.
—

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. STOCKDALE,
OPPOSITE
BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

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M DCC LXXXIII.

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MINISTERIALIST.

BY J. U. S.

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CAN THESE THINGS BE
AND OVERCOME US
WITHOUT SOME SPECIAL MEANS?

MACHRETH.



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PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON,
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M DCCCXXXIII

THE

MINISTERIALIST.

IN submitting the following sheets to the Reader, I have not vanity enough to think, that I have been able to do justice to the subject of them. My only wish has been, to offer a few plain and undisputed Facts to the reflection of those, whose judgment is not to be misled by factious declamation, but is the result of strict and candid investigation.

THERE are but two ways of judging the characters of men; by their professions, or their actions. To these tests let us submit

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the merits of the present Ministers: Let us examine whether their language in Parliament, for a long series of years, has not been uniform and constitutional; and whether their conduct, during the last Sessions, has not corresponded with it; gratifying in Office the expectations raised in Opposition.

IN the first place, it is very unnecessary to recur to the speeches of Mr. F—x, to prove the ideas always held out by him on the several heads, of ‘ due attention to the
 ‘ Voice of the People, of Parliamentary Reform, of Reduction of Influence, of strict
 ‘ Economy, and of the exclusive principles
 ‘ which constitute the genuine basis of
 ‘ Whiggism.’ Nor has his patriotism been confined to these points only: He has *always* been of opinion, that the character of a Government is inseparably connected with the character of the Ministers; or, in his own
empha-

emphatical language, that “ men are measures.” On the characters of men, therefore, and on the measures dependent on them, he has frequently delivered the dictates of his exquisite discernment and unimpassioned judgment.

HENCE it was, that the disgraceful Administration, which was removed by his efforts in 1782, frequently called forth his eloquence, not only in opposition to the steps proposed in Parliament, but in repeated and personal denunciations of vengeance against the Individuals of that Cabinet. Towards the close of their government, some of them, unwilling wholly to resign the field to their opponents, threw out ideas of union of sentiments and opinions. Mr. F—x saw the tendency of this attempt, and replied, with becoming indignation, “ That he desired it
“ might be understood, that he did not
“ mean to have any connection with his

“ Majesty’s present Ministers : * From the
 “ moment,” said he, “ that I shall make
 “ any terms with one of them, I will rest
 “ satisfied to be called the most infamous of
 “ mankind : I cannot for an instant think
 “ of a *Coalition* with men, who, in every
 “ public and private transaction as Mini-
 “ sters, have shewn themselves void of every
 “ principle of honour and of honesty : In
 “ the hands of such men I will not trust
 “ my honour even for a minute.” † These
 sentiments were confirmed by the approba-
 tion of his Constituents, and of the People
 at large ; and the following, uttered on the
 9th of July, were the sequel of the same
 creed : “ Those who go into office upon
 “ certain public principles, should be satis-
 “ fied that none are introduced into the Ca-
 “ binet who are hostile to those princi-

* Lord North, Lord Stormont, Lord Loughborough, &c.

† Parliamentary Register, 1782, Vol. vi. p. 366.

“ples.”* And afterwards: “With re-
 “spect to the fear of letting in the Old Ad-
 “ministration, there is none; the House
 “will not suffer it; the People of England
 “will not suffer it; indeed, no man, I be-
 “lieve, will attempt it.”† And again, on
 the same day: “When power, emolument,
 “celebrity, and ease, are to be acquired by
 “a base desertion of principle, an honest
 “man cannot hesitate a moment, what
 “line of conduct he should pursue.”

THE malice of Faction cannot certainly
 impeach the veracity of these declarations.
 They were re-echoed by the voice of a
 grateful and applauding Public, who “greet-
 “ed with present grace, and great predic-
 “tion of noble having,”§ their disinterested
 and consistent advocate, the Man of the
 People.

BUT

* Parliamentary Register, Vol. vii. p. 305.

† Ibid. p. 317.

‡ Ibid. p. 301.

§ Macbeth, Act II.

BUT as the fairest name is ever most subject to obloquy, the openness of this language has since exposed him to the charge of Inconsistency; and his enemies have said, that these professions were originally brought forward only to delude the People, and have now been deserted, to betray them; while the confidence earned in their service, has been sold for power, to be used to their oppression,

THE candid Reader already anticipates an answer: "To do a great good, do a little wrong."* The precepts of rigid morality have, indeed, rejected this maxim: But an appeal to every part of Mr. F—'s life will shew, how little those precepts are applicable to public men or public measures. The instances were familiar to him, where deviations from the strict rule of Right are justified by the *greatness of the stake*. In this

* Merchant of Venice.

this instance the *hazard* was great, and the *game he played was deep*. At the expence of repeated professions, and in circumstances of the utmost danger to the kingdom, he was to force upon his Sovereign, and upon the Public, Ministers odious to both, and whose removal had so recently been deemed essential to the salvation of the kingdom.

BUT a great and important object was in view, and the benefits to be derived from it were sufficient to overbalance these smaller and more limited considerations. The Treasury and Finances of the country had been thrown into confusion, by that neglect and incapacity which he had so often reprobated. It was important, therefore, to place at the head of that Department, men versed in business and in calculations, of long experience and indefatigable industry; and above all, of those strong and shining talents which might be proof against the arts of money-

money-lenders, who had formerly deluded the unsuspecting frankness of Lord North; and which might establish the sinking credit of the Funds, which had been so suddenly depressed by the signature of the Preliminaries. †

THE Navy had been distracted by faction. Its harmony was to be restored, by intrusting it to some able and successful Officer, unconnected with Party, and from whose ability in acquiring intelligence, and accuracy in stating it, ‡ Government might derive advantages of which it had long been deprived.

THE

* Vide Debate on the Loan of 1781, Parliamentary Register, Vol. ii. p. 216.

† Vide the State of the Funds during Lord North's American War; again, upon Lord Shelburne's Peace; and at present, during the Duke of Portland's Ministry.

‡ Vide Lord Keppel's comparative state of the British Navy and of the Combined Fleets, in the House

THE Peace with Holland remained still to be concluded. A Minister was to be restored to that department, whose firm and vigorous language towards that Republic had been uniform, and who, from the tenor of his past correspondence with them, * might best be enabled to stop that spirit of concession, which seemed to Mr. Fox to pervade the other Treaties.

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House of Lords, on the 17th of February, 1783, and the assertion made by Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons, on the 21st of February, and remaining uncontradicted by the noble Lord, viz. “ Lord Keppel, when called upon to state the French Navy, with a view to negociation for peace, had generally magnified their number of ships, and their strength; when desired to give the state of their Marine, in order to guide and direct others in their plans of war, he had then considered their Navy in another light, and reduced their number considerably.” Parl. Regist. 1783, p. 342.

* Vid. Mr. Fox's Letter to the States-General.

THE complicated business of Ireland, and the necessary splendour of its Court, called for some Nobleman, whose extensive fortune, and active faculties, might supply the deficiency in these respects, which the Irish so strongly felt, and so loudly complained of, in their then Lord Lieutenant. There are but few men endowed with both these qualities: So that from the moment of Lord *Temple's* resignation, the eyes of all men turned at once to the Earl of *Northington*.

THESE points have been severally accomplished; and a grateful country will long remember how cheaply they have purchased the appointment of the Duke of *Portland*, (aided by the tried integrity of Messieurs *Sheridan* and *Burke*,*) that
of

* Exemplified by the Opera-House accounts of the one, of which the Public will hear more in a
court

of Lord *John Cavendish*, of Lord *Keppel*, of Lord *Northington*, and above all, of the Right Honourable Mr. *Fox*.

LET us not, therefore, repine at the means used to gain these advantages ; still less let us listen to those, who assert that the Coalition, from which we derive them, was checked in the very hour of its formation, by the mutual struggles of desperate and interested ambition. What merit, on the contrary, shall we not ascribe to Mr. *Fox*, for that honourable reluctance which disputed every inch of power with those whom he proposed to join in Government ; for that steady abhorrence, which, disdaining all fellowship with Lord *Stormont*, irrevocably broke off the negotiation ;

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court of law ; and by the failure of the other in his West India Collectorship, of which the public ought to hear in the same court.

ciation ; and lastly, for that regard to the wishes of those whom he consulted, which in six short hours compelled him to embrace a Colleague, before so nobly rejected.

It was possible, that the scruples of some men might have taken the alarm, at the admission of so large a proportion of Tories into high and respectable offices. Here the ready goodness of Mr. Fox stepped in to relieve our apprehensions. He assured us, that the Administration was, nevertheless, a Whig Administration ; for that those whose contrary principles justly made them exceptionable, had merely been appointed to the emolument, and not to the efficient direction of their offices. But unquestionable as must be his veracity, he can never wish that such points should rest merely in assertion. Others may rely on future or contingent promises of what

what they will do, or would have done: It is the practice of Mr. *Fox* to appeal to his actions. To these let us look, by a strict examination of the conduct of Ministers during the late Sessions of Parliament.

AND here the LOAN* first presents itself; a business which, being officially lodged in the hands of genuine and hereditary Whigs, afforded an opportunity singularly fortunate, for displaying, without the possibility of obstruction, that strict and economical management of the Finances, which stood foremost in their principles; and of shewing how different a line was now to be pursued, from that reprobated and exploded system; the system of him who, though an ostensible Secretary, was in fact a real Cypher in their new Government.

* Vide Loan Debate, April 16.

ment. If, however, the negotiation of this business ended in a profit of *ten per cent.* to the Subscribers, notwithstanding the opinion declared in the House of Commons, by the noble and hereditary Whig at the Head of the Exchequer, that even a profit of *two per cent.* was exorbitant; and if, therefore, the *Peace Loan* of this year was in no respect better for the Country than any, and in most respects worse, than almost all the *War Loans* of the noble Secretary and Cypher above-mentioned; let us consider with candour, what other reasons, less ostensible, may have influenced an Administration, weak in Parliament, and against whom an universal clamour had been raised by the injustice of their country. If, again, the trifling sum of 600,000*l.* was kept back under fictitious names, we may be certain that they were induced to this transaction by the most disinterested and honourable mo-

motives ; and that it was conducted on the strictest principles of distributive justice. *

MR. F—'s former Administration had passed away without any material benefit to his creditors. The gains of three months (under the scrupulous eye of the Marquis of Rockingham) did but barely reimburse him for the new wardrobe, and extraordinary expences attending that singular elevation. The intervening months of opposition had by no means contributed to lighten his difficulties. Accordingly, those fine feelings of humanity for the sufferings of his creditors, which had ever actuated him, and which had recently induced him, for their benefit, to receive an hourly pittance, for ministering at a public gaming-table, † pressed severely upon his mind.

To

* Vide Loan Debate, April 16.

† For the information of our Readers we must state, that within these few months, Mr. F—x held,
in

To those creditors he owed it not to let slip so expeditious a mode of recovering the time lost, and of rewarding himself for his service to the People of England, in opposing Ministers; and for his service to the King, in consenting to become a Minister himself. With the noble Lord also; the debts of a dissipated son had remained too long unpaid; and considering to whom they were chiefly due, * it was possible that the payment of them might assist both parties of the Administration:

SATISFIED on this head, we proceed to the event which happened some days after,
equally

in partnership with two other Gentlemen, a public Faro Bank at Brookes's; a game so notoriously fraudulent, that it stands suppressed by Act of Parliament: And as a compensation for their labour, the dealer, an office which frequently fell to the share of Mr. F—, received from the joint stock, the wages of five guineas for every hour thus honourably spent.

* Vide Ledger-Book of the Faro Bank aforesaid.

equally calculated with the former, for the display of public principle and virtue. In consequence of a detection of fraud in the balances of the *Cashier* and *Accomptant* of the *Pay-Office*, Lord *Shelburne's* Treasury had directed a prosecution against them, and had suspended them from their situations. Mr. *B-rke* had beheld with pain the cruelty of these proceedings; and upon coming into Office, immediately restored them. To a heart tender and humane, like his, a dereliction of the constant and necessary rules of justice was easily reconcilable, where men were suffering for crimes, of which, in that spirit of infallibility which never departed from him, he knew they were hereafter to be acquitted. And the subsequent suicide of the one, and conviction of the other, are answers totally devoid of weight, when opposed to such infallibility.

It was certain, however, that they had been men exceedingly useful, in their situations, to the H—ll—d family ; and their examination at the former Board of Treasury had specifically assigned “ the necessities and convenience of that family,” as the objects of that enormous sum which they had fraudulently secreted ; and which, great as it is, appears, from the last Report of the Commissioners, to be less than half the sum of which Lord H--ll--nd's Executor attempted to defraud the Public, by swearing, in 1780, to a state of his Accounts, short, by 115,000*l.*, of the actual balance.*

YET the interest of that family was not exclusively consulted. For if the money could not be discharged but by the foreclosure of the mortgages upon the property of two steady friends, it was the duty of
Govern-

* Vide Report.

Government not to hesitate : And the least return that the Public can make to the D-ke of P--tl-nd, for those shining faculties which he has dedicated to their service, is to leave him in the quiet possession of his estate, so mortgaged ; which, as long as he pays his interest to Mr. Powell's family, will remain untouched by the rude hand of Justice.

It is easy, then, to account for that striking modesty and temper, with which the P-ym—ter took the part of the Defaulters against the Nation. He felt the sacred impulse of humanity and of friendship, and saw clearly where it became his duty to sacrifice to such considerations the sordid interests of a thankless Public. These are motives worthy to guide this long favourite senator and patriot. With justice have they been intitled “ amiable weaknesses ; ” and such for which we cannot but love

“ the man, whatever we may think of the
 “ minister.” And to the same amiable
 weaknesses we may ascribe the singular pu-
 rity which has ever governed that Gentle-
 man’s money transactions ; of which his
 connexion with a Nobleman, * now re-
 duced by that misfortune to beggary ; his
 former contracts in the East-India Stock ;
 and above all, his rigorous self-denial in
 the little provision of 25,000l. per annum, †
 made for himself and his family, give
 ample, nay, glaring proofs.

THE

* The Earl V-rn-y. A singular cause is now de-
 pending between them ; but it will require the ver-
 dict of a Jury to authorize us to say, that a Pay-
 master can be a Swindler.

† The following places are in the possession of the
 B-rke family : Paymaster of the Forces ; Deputy-
 Paymastership ; a Patent Place, name unknown ; Se-
 cretaryship to the Treasury ; Receiverships of Essex
 and London ; and Deputy-Paymastership of the
 Forces in India.

THE shortness of the Sessions deprived the Ministry of many similar opportunities of displaying the purity of their principles, and the sincerity of their professions. One, however, offered about the beginning of June, in the Bill brought forward by Mr. *William Pitt*, for that *Reform* of Public Offices, to which the attention of the Nation had long been directed.

It is needless to state, by whom this measure had been originally recommended. Mr. *Burke* did not find leisure, after his return to Office, to prosecute it, till the expectation of a further Report from the Commissioners of Accounts, militating with his favourite and infallible system, hastened the production of that crude and undigested Bill, which may answer every purpose, except that professed by its title, "of Regulating the Office of Paymaster of the Forces." In the process of which Bill, if some little deviations were

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observed from the ordinary forms of Parliament; if an alteration was made in it, during its progress through the Commons, without their consent, or even knowledge,* let us not, with an invidious Public, assign unworthy motives for such conduct; but acknowledge the duty incumbent upon that House, of submitting cheerfully and implicitly to the unerring judgment of Mr. Burke; particularly in a question in which the Public were certainly wholly unconcerned, as it could only operate upon his profits, and upon those of his immaculate and disinterested relations.

To convince those who might still be disposed to question the abuses which Mr. Pitt's Bill would have eradicated, a body of evidence was brought forward, enumerating and authenticating the various and

* Vide third reading of Pay-Office Bill, June 3, 1783.

established practices of fraud and peculation. The cry of the Public was too loud to be resisted: The Ministers dared not oppose; and the measure passed the House of Commons. The Public now stood upon the tiptoe of expectation: Corruption “start-
 “ed like a guilty thing.” But upon the measure being brought to the House of Lords, what was the surprise of the Nation, when this very evidence was refused, and the Bill condemned, not merely with the sufferance, but upon the motion of the Whig Ministers!*

THIS procedure may startle the un-
 thinking; yet let it not induce the reflect-
 ing part of mankind to harbour a thought
 against the consistency or credit of this
 virtuous Administration. If they denied
 themselves such an opportunity of satisfy-
 ing the country of their sincerity, their
 sole

* Vide Debates, 30th June, 1783.

sole meaning (and who will refuse credit to their repeated assertions?) was to gain further opportunities of displaying it in a less equivocal manner. By rejecting a Bill which put upon them the compulsion of Reform, they left to themselves the means of reforming their several Offices voluntarily, without that derogation from their merits, which was implied by a compulsion, deemed necessary by the public incredulity. Let us wait their leisure for the performance, with fervent hope and a lively expectation: In the end, we cannot be more than disappointed; and the interval may afford salutary exercise for faith, charity, sufferance, and other christian virtues.

BUT the full display of their Patriotism was reserved for the Establishment of the *Prince's Household*. The above-mentioned noble Secretary and Cypher had, in his
days

days of power, taken one step towards insuring economy, by pledging the King's Government not to make fresh demands for this arrangement, unnecessary since the liberal addition made to the Civil List. Though probably the noble Secretary reminded his Right Honourable Colleagues of this difficulty, when the matter was proposed in Cabinet, yet they were much too magnanimous to omit on such considerations, so advantageous an opportunity of propping the tottering friends of the Constitution, by fresh pillars of influence; and of insuring the peace of the country, by setting up the standard of the Prince in opposition to that of his Royal Father. For such an object as this, surely the annual sum of 90,000*l.* added to 12,000*l.* drawn from Wales and Cornwall, was a trifling expence, and a signal instance of prudent management. The plan was therefore drawn out, the noble Duke's speech re-

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heard,

heard, and the messages alone waited for the Royal Signature,

BUT how shall we relate the sequel ! The Constitution forbids us to suppose any blame on the sacred head of Majesty : We must not therefore say, that from him proceeded the overthrow of so salutary a plan. Besides, what interest could he have in its rejection ? He was to bear no part of this burthen on his People, and his Ministers were to reap the advantage. And yet justice demands, that we should acquit the Ministry of advising a step so contrary to their principles. We must, then, reluctantly confess, the interposition of that secret influence to which the Right Honourable Secretary has of late years so frequently alluded. Here then, perhaps, his enemies will ask, why he did not, according to his repeated declarations, resign at once his seat in that Cabinet where
his

his counsels were no longer effectual? The answer is obvious: The circumstances under which he made those declarations were altered: The declarations then themselves became no longer valid. Let it be recollected, that they were made in the halcyon days of united principles, and unproved professions; in the triumph of popular favour, and upon the presumption, that in such circumstances his retreat from Office could not be of long duration. Those days, alas, are now over! The wavering tide of Popularity has forsaken him! "No man cries, God save him!" In a situation so critical, if the threat proved ineffectual, nothing remained but the dereliction of the measure: But we have the comfort to reflect, that if, as Secretary of State, he acquiesced in the reduced plan, at least, as Minister of the House of Commons, he declared his disapprobation of it; securing to us the flat-

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tering prospect of the revival of the measure in its original extent and purity.

It had been announced to the Public last winter, by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Pitt, that the sum of near fifty millions of money (and Lord North assured us it was only forty-nine millions) which had been advanced for public services, to different accountants, remained to that day, *unstated and without discharge*. To expedite a legal enquiry, Mr. Pitt moved an Address to his Majesty,* in words best calculated to effect the purpose. This evidently tended to private oppression; and in the spirit of gratitude for past favours to his family, Mr. Fox owed it to posterity, not to preclude them from the advantages † of that delay in accounting,

* June 10, 1782.

† Simple annual interests at 4 per cent. upon the balances detained in the hands of Lord Holland, from the 24th of Dec. 1765, to the 24th of Dec. 1780,

£248,394 13 s

Vide Report of the Commissioners.

counting, to which his father was so largely indebted.

This was a way to thrive, and he was blest;
And thrift is blessing, if men steal it not.*

I TRUST that the patience of my Reader is not to be exhausted by so noble a contemplation as that of Ministerial Virtue and Wisdom. He will therefore readily follow me through one scene more; I mean the situation of the *East Indian Governments*. The miseries of fifteen millions of people, the groans of penury and of famine, had drawn to this object the attention not only of England, but of Europe. However opinions might differ upon the facts reported by the East India Committees, Parliament, the Public, and the Company, agreed in the necessity of intrusting the Government of India to some "person of high rank and birth; who should
" leave

* Merchant of Venice.

“ leave behind him as a pledge for his
 “ good conduct, not only his own perso-
 “ nal honour, but also the honour of his
 “ ancestors : A person of independent
 “ property, who had not for object the
 “ repairing of his estate in India, long the
 “ nursery of ruined and decayed for-
 “ tunes : A person, whose integrity, and
 “ high reputation in arms, whose family,
 “ whose fortune, and most unsullied cha-
 “ racter, might give us well-founded hopes
 “ of the salvation of our dying interests
 “ in Asia”. * The keen discernment of
 Mr. Fox brought forward General Sm--th ;
 and saw a national advantage in the ac-
 cumulation of Asiatic wealth into such
 hands : For whether the profit should
 come ultimately through the sober tide of
 honest industry, or through the more ra-
 pid channel of his *Faro Bank* at *Brookes's*,
 was a question easily solved by this bright-
 est star in our Ministerial constellation.

To

* Vide Parliamentary Register, 1782, Page 609.

To this appointment Lord *N—th* was hostile; and, to preserve to the country the blessings of unanimity, Ministers at length agreed to defer the consideration of this question to some happier period. And in this conduct they were further sanctioned by reflecting, that the continuance and probable increase of these oppressions, would by that time furnish a body of evidence more clear and decisive, upon the extent and nature of them.

I HAVE now gone through the principal questions agitated by the present Ministry, during the last Sessions of Parliament: In any of which, if I have dwelt too long, it must be attributed to my eager desire to explain the whole nature of those causes which prevented the display of the principles upon which they embarked: In order that I might check any premature resentment, that might arise from a superficial view of the issue of these questions;
and

and forestall those prejudices which might be conceived against a Whig Ministry, acting in seeming contradiction to the first principles of Whiggism.

I AM aware, that there will be some who will attribute to Lord N—th the fate of questions, so very similar to that experienced under his Lordship's government. But such an hypothesis is little wanted, and casts an improper slur upon the veracity of Mr. F—x. The honourable plea upon which they originally came forward, remained still in full force. They all originally agreed, that the *exigency of affairs* required a Coalition : They could all say with the unjust steward, "to dig we are not able, and to beg we are ashamed:" What remained, then, but "to make friends with the Mammon of Unrighteousness?" The same *exigency of affairs* that engaged them in office, required their
con-

continuance in it : And, if from the desertion of public confidence, it became necessary to grasp at that influence, which their inexperience had once judged pernicious, let the blame lay where it ought, on the head of a capricious Public. And in the spirit of prophetic candour, and, as he assured us, “ with calmness of content, with placid joy, and serene satisfaction,” Mr. *Burke* had already informed Parliament, that, “ as Government must be supported, the independent men ought to take to themselves blame, if they forced a Virtuous Administration to resort to Corruption.” *

But as these methods must be painful to them, every means has been taken to wean the Public from their mistaken prejudices. To this object have been directed, at no trifling expence to the Public, the

For incessant

* Parliamentary Register, 1782, Vol. vi. p. 503.

incessant labours of the daily News-writers : Injudicious, it is true, in neglecting so much the panegyric of Ministers, to lavish encomiums on their subordinate Employer. And though they must have pained the feelings of that modest Secretary to the Treasury, yet it is with singular comfort and satisfaction that we learn, in the hour of our distress, “ that
 “ his powers in debate increase ; that
 “ he guides and instructs the House in
 “ points too intricate for their comprehension ; that his brilliancy in retort,
 “ his amazing comic wit, his inflexible
 “ integrity, and his strict commercial
 “ dealings, have particularly pointed him
 “ out as their favourite instrument for restoring the exhausted credit of the
 “ kingdom.”

To supply this deficiency, the World is indebted to some disinterested pen, for
 a full-

a full-length History of the R——
 H——ble C——s J——s F—x; which,
 by taking up his life upon more enlarged
 and liberal principles, and by carrying
 us through a brief narrative of five hun-
 dred and fifty pages, shews how easy is the
 task, to reconcile to the fair character of
 a Statesman, the hours spent in midnight
 riot; and to teach us, that public faith,
 and public virtue, are consistent with the
 abandonment of public profession, and
 public principle. When such a manual
 has been properly circulated among his
 Constituents, it may possibly be safe to re-
 vive his exploded practice of meeting
 them on the Hustings, or at Westminster,
 however hazardous the measure may have
 been, ever since the lamentable era of
 his last election.

Such have been the series of measures
 which have distinguished the conduct of
 the present Ministry; all founded in the
 great

great and necessary object of scouring to the country, at all hazards, the continuance of their services. And having now completed my survey of them, on the double scale of profession and of action, I present it to the Public, without reserve or apology; and shall be fully rewarded, if it guides them to the knowledge of that Ministerial Virtue and Ability, which this investigation has so deeply imprinted in the breast of the Author.

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